Del., Lack, and Western R. R. Newark and Bloomfield Brarch.

TO NEW YORK. Leave Glenrings 4 06, 7.17, 7.54, 8.50, 0.17, 0.37, 11.17, a.16, 12 43, 1.43, 3.33, 4.63, 5.77, 6.13, 8.18, 9.43, 11.08 p. m. 12.37 a. m. Leave Bloomfield 6.08, 6,49, 7.19, 7,54, 4.32, 9.19, 10.35, 11.32, a m. 12.46, 1.45, 3.35, 4.44, 5.29, 5.15, 6.55, 8.20, 9.45, 11.10, p m, 12.39 a m. Leave Watsessing 6.10, 7.21, 7.58, 9.21, 10.41, 41 a.m. 12 49, 1.48, 5.38, 4.46, 5.31, 6.18 7.02, 8.23, 4º, 11, 12 p.m., 1240 a.m. * Does not stop at Newark.

FROM NEW YORK. Fa m. 12.40, *1.20, 2.10 3.40, 4.20, 4.50, 5.30, 4.20, +.30, 10.00, 11,30 p m. ave Newark for Bloomfiel 1-4.20, 6.49, 7.15, 8 43, 10.03, \$1.06, 11.58, a m, 1.13, 71.83, 244, 5.26, 6.03, 6.53, 7.40, 2.03, 10.38 p m, 12.08 a m Saturdays only. NOTE-Leave Christopher street 5 minutes

New York & Greenwood Lake R. R.

sange Branch, 8 45 a M. 1 30, 6 00 and 9 15 P.M. sanday Trains to New York, leave Bloomfield 8.08 A M and 7 12 P M. BLOOMFIELD POST OFFICE.

Mails Close and Arrive as Follows DELIVERS ARRIVE; 9:00 AM 8:20 AM 10:00 AM 1:30 PM 6:00 PM 5:30 PM HORACE DODD. Glen Ridge Post Office.

7,15 A. M. 11,35 A. M. 3,30 P. M. THOWAS MORITZ, Postmaster Highly Important. TO THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN: It is with no small degree of satisetion that we avail ourselves of the The finished work is seldom found prortunity to extend to the residents of Bloomfield a most hearty congratu ation. A congratulation? What can be its cause! We will explain in a few words. For quite a number of venus the residents of this town were conscious of the fact that there resides in their midst one whom God has blessed with high musical ability. Having formed quite some acquaintance in the musical circles of Bloomfield, and that by virtue of his ability as pianist and organist of one of the first ongregations in this place, he has been repeatedly asked, yes, entreated, to come before the public. On account of illness as well as various other causes, however, this gentleman has been prevented from complying with bese many and oft-repeated invitaons. All obstacles in the path are in degradation and sorrow. We have now removed. At last, upon the asno business with license fees. It is surance given by his friends, that the the price of blood. esidents of Bloomfield, who have alas demonstrated their high apprefon of good music, would most cerrentribute towards making the had a financial success, Mr. C. Piderit, organist of the Westminster Presbyterian church of by amticlet, has promised to the puba first class classical concert, the recels of which shall be turned to

own benefit. This concert will

ake place at the Westminster church

in Tuesday evening, March 22d, 1887 at 8 o'clock sharp. Tuesday evening has been selected as most appropriate since it comes least of all in contact with the various meetings held at the churches in town, thereby giving as many as possible a chance to attend That this concert will be one which certainly deserves the name classical may be seen in a moment from the list of names of those persons whose assistance has been procured. We will ust mention a few: Mr. Nicolaus Bornholdt, violinist from the Leipsic lonservatory of Music, now Professor Music at Orange Valley, N. J., of whose ability the public has been sufficiently convinced on the occasion of the last concert, given by the Euterpean Orchestra. Rev. C. Gruhnert, well-known to many in Bloomfield as a musician of high rank. Miss K Hueke, of Brooklyn, soprano, who will make her first appearance in this place, and we have all reason to believe, to the best satisfaction of the public. Mr. Dave Wilkinson, of Newirk, celebrated master on the flute. he "Polyhymnia," a singing society students, which has enjoyed the careful training of Prof. Piderit within the last three years. Tickets for this obcert may be had at all the principal stores in the town, from Mr. Piderit, and from students at the Bloomfield Theological Seminary. It is ad visable to procure tickets as soon as possible, so that comfort may be insured. We doubt not that the residents of this town will respond so this call with their usual cheerful liberality.

From henceforth forever I shall be equited to call the sons of toil my wethern, and shall know how to symthize with them, seeing that I likethe mid-day sun. - Haw-

A CITIZEN.

The Rum Evil. TO THE BLOOMPIRED CITIZEN

In this free and enlightened country a difference of opinion is considered to be the privilege of all. And we beg leave to differ with Rev. Howard Crosby in his encouragement of moderate drinking. John B. Gouth and thousands of others would not dare advocate such a theory or practice its teachings; they would as soon play with rattlesnakes. And on the license question: If liquor selling was in any way a benefit to the community, then it should be sold freely and without restraint, as other merchandiss is sold. But as it is only evil in its effects on vender and buyer, why license a man to do and and thus give our permis sion to carry on a business that blights everything it touches?

Would you license a mad dog ! Yet rum is a thousandfold more destruc tive than hydrophobia. Would you license murder! Yet the wine cup leads to more bloodshed than all other causes combined. Would you license robbery? Yet by these licensed houses homes are robbed of food, children of clothing, wives of support and whole families of education and self respect.

Try to regulate the liquor traffic by license? We know they violate the very contract by which they obtain their privileges. See the constant violation or evasion of the laws concerning the Sabbath selling to minors, and other ways plain to all where the law to regulate is defied. These places in our cities are often the rendevous of Socialists and Anarchists, and are generally schools of vulgarity, profanity and immorality. There may be those even in high position who would gloss over this evil. There is no good in a dram shop, no matter how high its towers, or how elaborate and costly its furnishings, or how well dressed and well behaved some of its customers may be. there but is seen in ruined homes, broken hearts and orphaned children; in the record of our penitentiaries and jails seventy-five per ct. of whom are the direct results of strong drink; by the suicide's grave and murdered wife's tomb; the gibbering maniac and the idiot's stare; in the horrid haunts where maiden purity is sold for rum. And then to open to view the hopeless world beyond, to those votaries and victims who have become vicious and vile, and on the authority of Holy Writ can only be where their worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched. If the car of wrong must still crush the fairest of our fair, let it be an outlaw. Let no permit come from decent men to recognize it, or money to our coffers to pay for what costs a thousand times

Others may have an opinion diverse to this but this is the careful decision

A Girl's Reading. We all know Charles Lamb's views on the subject of early reading, as expressed in his triumphant vindication of Bridget Elia's happily neglected education: "She was tumbled by accident or design into a spacious closet of good old English books, without much selection or prohibition, and browsed at will upon that fair and wholesome pasturage. Had I twenty girls, they should brought up exactly in this fashion." It is natural that but few parents are anxious to risk so hazardous an experiment, especially as the training of "incomparable old maids" is hardly the recognized summit of maternal ambition; but Bridget Elia at least ran no danger of intellectual starvation, while, if we pursue a modern school girl along the track of her self-chosen reading, we shall be astonished that so much printed matter can yield so little mental novrishment. She has begun, no doubt, with childish stories, bright and well written, probably, but following each othof them have left any distinct impression on her mind. Books that children read but once are of scant service to them; those that really helped to warm our imaginations and to train our faculties are the few old friends we know so well that they have become a portion of our thinking selves. At ten or twelve the little girl aspires to something partly grown up,-to those nondescript tales which, trembling ever on the brink of sentiment, seem afraid to risk the plunge; and with her appetite whetted by a course of this unsatisfying diet, she is soon ripe for a little more excitement and a great deal more love, so graduates into Rhoda Broughton and the "Duchess," at which point her intellectual career is closed. She has no idea, even, of what she has missed in the world of books. She tells you that she "don't care for Dickens," and "can't get interested in Scott," with a

placidity that plainly shows she lays

would as soon think of finding entertainment in Henry Esmond. She has probably never read a single masterpiece of our language; she has never been moved by a noble poem, or stirred to the quick by a well-told page of history; she has never opened the pores of her mind for the reception of a vigorous thought, or the solution of mental problem; yet she may be found daily in the circulating library, and is seldom visible on the street without a book or two under her arm. Agnes Repplier, January Atlantic.

The Lame and the Blynde. The following quaint verses, from Geffrey Whitney's Emblemes, 1585, contain a moral which may well be kept in view in an age when too often class distinctions are insisted upon and emphasized. No good can come from such teachings as are now so prevalent in many quarters. Labor can not be independent of capital, por capital of labor. As with individuals, so with classes, there must be a wise interde pendence, and the more widely this is recognized-the more different classes join together to attain mutually advantageous ends-the more likely is pros perity to return to the country, and the nearer shall we be in our social system to that " peace on earth and goodwill toward men."

The blynde did beare the lame vppon his backe.

The burthen did directe the bearer's ith mutuall helpe, they seru'd eche other's lacke,

And every one their frendly league did The lame lente eles, the blynde did lend

And so they safe did pass both feelde and Some lande aboundes, yet hathe the same

Some yeeldes her lacke, and wantes the other s store; No man so ritche, but is in some thinge

The greate estate must not despise the

showlders beare, The ritche agayne, gives foode, and So without poore, the ritche are like the

And without ritche, the poore are like Let ritche lend eies, the poore his legges

Thus shoulde yt bee, for so the Lord

Whos at the first, for mutualle frendship Not all gaue one, but did this difference

Whereby with trade, and intercourse, in And borrowinge heare, and lendinge

there agayne: loue, such truthe, such kyndnes shoulde take place.

That frendshipp with societie shoulde The prouerbe saieth, one man is deemed

life is deathe, where men doo live

The White Man of the New

Indeed, it is the white man of the South more than the black that has been freed by the civil war; and the greatest blessing which has thus far' resulted to the South from the eman cipation of the Southern slaves is its effect upon the white man of that re gion in transforming him from a de pendent idler, or "gentleman of leisure," supported by his slaves, into an independent, self-reliant worker. We speak of the typical, representative Southern white man, not of all classes, for there were working white men in the Old South as there are idle white men in the New. But the white man of the New South is pre-eminently a worker as compared with the white man of the Old South, who, if not an idler, was at least a man of multitudinous leisure. But having now been set free from that bondage to leisure and that contempt of labor which is inseparable from slave holding, the representative of that region has become a new man, and has entered upon er in such quick succession that none a new probation among the industrious races of the earth. If the Old South had a contempt for the worker, the New South has a greater centempt for the do-nothing and the idler-for the man who does no honest work, it matters not how white his skin or how full his exchequer. The "gentleman idler" has lost caste in the South; he is an institution of the past.—March

SANITARY EFFECT OF LOW CEILINGS. The Sanitary Institute of Great Britain has discussed an interesting paper, in which the writer argues that ventilation, that is, the constant change of the atmosphere, goes on more satisfactorily in a room with low ceilings than a high one. The argument is, that to have the currents of fresh air circulate only in the lower part of a room, leaving the upper portion of the air in it unaffected, is practically a much worse way of ventilating the room than, with the same movement of the air, to cut the blame for this state of affairs on off the upper stagnant portion of i have risen at dawn and borne the the two great masters who have amus by a low ceiling; for the stagnant at ed and charmed the world. As for mospheric mass under the high ceiling, Northanger Abbey, or Emma, she although motionless, keeps actively at

work, under the law of the diffusion of gases, fouling the fresh air that circulates beneath, while with low rooms and high windows no accumulation of stagnant air can exist, the hot and foul atmospheric strain being swept constant y from the ceiling in the currents, ust as dust is swept from the floor by broom. Indirectly, moreover, the low ceiling possesses the advantage of improving the healthfulness of the room by its economy of heat-a primary consideration, of course, in cold chi-

MOUNTAIN FLOWERS These wild flowers from the hills have filled my With strang magnificence. Amid their bloom, An unfamiliar guest, stand amazed; such high, imperial air, Such pump of color these bright bioscome. Proud strangers of the west.

How beautiful they are! Celestial blue The harebells lift their dazzling spires to view And warm with golden sheen . The poppies hold their astin splender up. And the wild daisy in its gilded cup Still hides the mountain dew The lilies white, but dashed with crimson fire,

Are daughters of the snn! These purple spires Bloomed on a crag so high The robes of morning and of evening swept Their opening buds, and their ripe petals kept.

The kisses of the sky. and yet, as one entrapeed may stand alone

In some great festival where all unknown A thousand faces grow, and suddenly, from far forgotten days, Some shadow face, with pleading, tender game Revives the long ago-

io, as I gaze upon these haughty flowers Of the Sierras, dear New England bowers Breathe back their lost perfume; see the may flower, with its flush of pink, And, sweeter still, upon the river's brink, My own wild roses blow! -Frances L. Mace.

A MAIDEN'S INGENUITY

The Tailor's Daughter and Her Two Suitors-A Pretty Story. There was once a tailor who had a beautiful daugnter. All the young men from far and near came to visit her because of her beauty. Two rivals sought her one day and "It is on your account that we have come

"What do you want of me?" she replied, "We love you," returned the two young men, "and each of us wishes to marry you." The maiden, being well brought up, called her father, who listened to the two lovers,

"It is late; go home now, but come again to-morrow, and you shall then know which of you shall have my daughter.' At daybreak the next morning the two young men returned. "Here we are," they

cried to the tailor; "remember what you promised yesterday. "Wait a little," he replied; "I am going to town to buy a piece of cloth; when I return home with it you shall learn what I expect

When the tailor returned from town he called his daughter, and on her appearance he said to the young men: "My children there are two of you and I have but one daughter. To whom shall

give her? Whom must I refuse? Behold this piece of cloth; I will cut from it two suits of clothes exactly alike; each one of you must sew one of them; he who finishes his task first shall have my daughter." Each of the rivals took his task and prom-

ised to set about it; the father called his

daughter and said to her: "Here is the thread, make it ready for the The maiden obeyed her father, and taking the bundle of thread seated berself near the

But she was as clever as she was beautiful: though her father did not know which of the two she loved, nor the young men themselves, she knew well enough. The tailor went away, the maiden prepared the thread, the young men took their needles and began to sew. To the one she loved the beauty gave short needlefuls, but to the other she did not love she gave long needlefuls. They sewed and sewed, in eager haste; at 11 o'clock the work was not half done, but at 3 the young man who had short needlefuls had completed his task, while the other had yet much to do, When the tailor returned the conqueror brought to him the completed suit, while his rival still sat sewing.

"My children," said the father, "I did not wish to favor one more than another, that was why I divided the cloth into two equal parts and told you: 'He who finished his task first shall have my daughter.' Did you un-

"Father," replied the two young men, "we inderstood you, and accepted the test; what must be must.' The tailor had reasoned thus: "He who

finishes first will be the most skillful workman, and consequently better able to support a wife," but he never imagined that his daughter would give long needlefuls to a man she did not wish to marry. Cleverness carried the day, and the maiden really chose her own husband.—Buffalo Express.

Gotham's Liveries and Uniforms. New York is becoming a great place for liveries and uniforms. Coachmen are clad with a variety that is almost grotesque. The bes. tailors make their coats, and they often wear many hundred dollars' worth of fur. The footmen hold their positions solely by reason of their attractive proportions, and they are as fastidious as dandies about their attire. A woman of fashion who lives opposite me has about the most fetching thing in footmen in town. He is English, about 14 years old, with ruddy cheeks, big gray eyes and an erect and easy carriage. His mistress seems to take special delight in his liveries. He has a dozen of them, and all are made by the best tailor in New York. This morning he followed his mistress to the carriage clad in a green frock coat, corduroy trousers, white duck overgaiters and sharp toed patent leather boots. He wore the neatest of yellow kid gloves, a natty beaver hat, and his shoulders were covered by a magnificent sealskin cape. All the coachmen in New York are in livery now, and so are most of the hackmen. The drivers of Fifth avenue stages wear blue coats with yellow buttons, red collars and opera bats. The man who designed their liveries should be obliged to wear one forever. I can imagine no greater

punishment. Half of the errand boys in town are known as "buttons," which means that they wear liveries covered with brass buttons, and the messenger boys, park, city and district poficemen are all more or less showily attired. All the conductors on the street and elevated lines are in uniform, just as are the janitors of the big public buildings and the porters in banks and important commercial houses. A man dressmaker on Fifth avenue has three little boys who are clad entirely in red livery from head to feet. They are all blondes, and their yellow hair is banged in front and falls to their shoulders behind. Besides all this, the screets are filled with Mexicans, Indians. cowboys from Buffalo Bill's show and visiting delegations of toboggan and showshoe clubs from Montreal. These, with an occasional infusion of Arab pedd ers, Indian jugglers and immigrants from all portions of the world, enhance the picturesqueness of the streets of New York.—Blakely Hall in New

York Mail and Express. The Ameer's Postal Charges. The ameer of Afghanistan is a discourager of letter writing and an enemy of newspapers. He collects twelve cents for each letter sent inside his domain, and no less than \$1.12 for each newspaper.—Harpers Bazar

The prescription is the property of the patient, on the principle that what he pays for is his. - Medical Record.

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Apply by letter, making an appointment or premises any day after 3 P. M. A. G. Darwin, GLEN RIDGE, N. J.

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Legal Notices.

Essex County Orphans' Court. TOTICE OF SALE .- In the Matter of the Partit on of the lands of William Durr ceceased. y virtue of an order entered in the above-stated matter on the third day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, we shall sell at public vendue at the premises hereinafter described, situate in the Township of Bloomfield, in said county, on the I wenty-lour h day of March. eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all the following described land and premises, with the appurtenances, being the ing on the northerly side of a road running from the west side of the road leading from Bloomfield to Stone House Hains. Beginning at the southwest corner of a lot conveyed by one Archibald Moor and wife by deed to Israel C. Ward, from thence along said Israel C. Ward's line north seventeen degrees east one hundred and eighteen feet to the line of Z phar Crate's land; thence along his line north seventy-three degrees and thirty minutes west sixty feet; thence south seventeen degrees west one hundred and eighteen seet to said road; thence along the northerly side thereof south seventy-th ee degrees and thirty mil intes

cast sixt, feet to the pace of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said William Durr by Frederick A. Fickert and wife by deed dated April 1. 1869, and recorded in Book H 14 of Deeds for Essex County, on pages 463, &c., J. M. NARDIELLO, FRANK FLANNIGAN, Commissioners
JOHN HEDLY,

MASTER'S SALE,—In Chancery of New Jersey

Between Mary Alice Roach, complainant,
and Charles Callin and others, defendants. In par-

stated cause, bearing date the thirtieth day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, directing me, Andrew Kirkpatrick, one of the Special Masters of the said Court of Chancery, I will expose for sale by public vendue, on the remises, on Morday, the fourtee th day of March next, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and five o'clock in the afternoon, to wit: At two o'clock in the after con of said day all that tract or parcel of land and premises situate. It ing and being in the township of Bloomfield. in the county of Ess x and State of New Jersey, bounded and described as follows: Beginning in the west line of the road leading fr m Bloomfield to Stone House Plains, at the northwest corner of the tract of land allotted to Mrs. Bridget Callin as a portion of her dower interest in the real es ate of James Callin, deceased: from thence running (1) along one hundred and ten feet; thence (2) still along her land south thirty- hree and one-half degrees west sixty-seven feet and eight inches to the nor herly line of land late of Robert M. Hening; thence (3) along his line north forty-four degrees and thirtyseven minutes west about seventy-five teet to an angle in said I me; thence (4) still along the sain north seventy-two degrees thirty-seven minutes west five hundred and twenty-eight feet; thence (5) still along the same north seventy-nine degrees forty minutes west seventy-six feet; thence (6) still along the same north seventy-two degrees fort;five minutes west about eight handred and sixty
five feet to the east line of Ridge wood avenue;
thence (7) along the east line of Ridgewood avenue north twenty-tour degrees ten minutes east tw hundred and sixty feet to the south line of las formerly of William Parsons; thence (8) along his line south seventy two and one-half degrees cast about seventeen hundred feet to the west side of the said Pater on road ; thence (9) along said line of said road so th thirty-three and one-half degrees west two hundred and fitty-eight feet to the place of beginning. Containing nine and three-quarter acres of land, be the same more or less. Together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances to the said premises belonging

or in anywise appertaining.
Dated November 19, 1886.
ANDREW KIRKPATRICK. HALSEY M. BARRETT, Solr.

TOTICE OF SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the Accounts of the Subscriber, Administratrix of Charles J. Graves, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Sarrogate and reported for settlement to the Orphanr Court of the County of Essex, on Monday, the seventh day of March next. ELIZABETH GRAVES. Dated Dec. 29, 1888.

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